The Middletown Transcript

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This is the snap of the lot. Full 12-4 wide, fast color borders, ¾ wool, weight 5 lbs.

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12½c flannelettes cut to.....10c
This is the finest flannelette made, just the thing for mens' shirts, ladies' waists or kimonos.

10c flannelettes cut for this sale only to.....8c

8c flannelettes cut to.....6c

10c outing flannels cut to.....8c
All styles

8c outting flannels cut to.....6c

8c unbleached muslins cut to..5c
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Now is the time to secure your shoes at greatly reduced prices right in the face of a rise in the leather market.

Men's $3.00 high top shoes cut to.....$2.00

Men's $3.00 water proof shoes cut to.....$2.00
Every pair guaranteed.

Ladies' fine dress shoes cut to $1.00.

Men's fine veal calf boots cut to.....$2.50
Regular price of them $3.00. It will pay you to look at this boot.

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This great sale is made to clean up some odd lots and broken sizes of fall and winter suits.

Men's $10.00 heavy milton suits cut to.....$5.50

Men's $10.00 heavy brown mixed suits cut to.....$5.00

Men's $8.00 fine black worsted suits cut to.....$3.50

Men's $8.00 fine dress overcoats, Oxford gray cut to...$4.00

Men's $5.00 heavy chinchilla reefer coats cut to $3.00

Bring your Butter, Eggs or Chickens, they are just the same as money to us, but don't fail to come before February 1st, and secure some of these great bargains as the sale positively stops on that date. All cut priced goods sold positively for the cash only.

W. T. DeVALINGER,

TOWNSEND, DELAWARE.

PRESENT CANAL ROUTE

The Commission Favors Buying the Chesapeake & Delaware

A Washington special to the Baltimore, Md., *News* says:

"The report of the board, of which General Felix Angus is chairman, created by Congress to consider routes for a canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, will report in favor of the purchase of the present canal at a maximum price of $2,514,000. The report is now in the hands of Secretary of War Taft, and will be made public officially Monday, prior to its being sent to Congress.

"The estimate of the commission of the cost of a 35 foot canal on the old route is $20,621,323 70.

"The commission recommends the early, if not immediate purchase of the property.

"As the resolution was narrowed to consideration of the present canal route and the Sassafras route, it was a foregone conclusion that the former would be favorably reported upon. Originally the resolution also included the lower, or Choptank route, which had been looked upon with favor by the foreign shipping interests of Baltimore, as affording a ship canal in a straight line to the ocean and placing foreign ports in closer touch with Baltimore than any other route.

"The reason for ignoring the Sassafras route by the commission was the higher cost of a canal and also the fact that the present canal is defended on the Delaware side by fortifications, which would have to be moved, including Fort Delaware, to the Delaware side of a Sassafras Canal.

"The details of the commission's report follow closely the lines of the report in 1894 of the Craighill Board appointed for the same purpose.

"The maximum purchase price fixed by the commission is equal to about the par value of the stock of the canal company, and includes the franchises.

"The total cost of the canal was $2,250,000, of which one-fifth was paid by the United States, $100,000 by the State of Pennsylvania, $50,000 by the State of Maryland and $25,000 by the State of Delaware, the remainder being contributed by the citizens of the three States. The canal is 13⅝ miles long, and extends between Back River and Delaware City.

"Secretary Taft will give out the extracts prepared at the instance of General Agnus for the Monday morning newspapers. The propriety of making the report public before it reaches Congress is still questioned in some quarters, but it is admitted that perhaps Mr. Taft has more authority in the premises than Mr. Loeb.

"It is admitted by the friends of the route recommended by the commission that there is no hope for favorable action at this session of Congress."

According to a Washington dispatch the estimate for the ship canal of 35 feet depth over the present route of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is as follows:

Land Damages	
High land, 903 acres, at $250 per acre	$225,750.00
Marsh land, 750 acres, at $100 per acre	75,000.00
Excavation	
Dredging 600-foot channel from mouth of Fairlee creek to mouth of Elk River, 20,524,470 cubic yards, at 13 cents per cubic yard	2,668,181.00
Dredging 200-foot channel from mouth of Elk River to Chesapeake City, 10,055,000 cubic yards, at 14 cents per cubic yard	1,407,700.00
Dredging and dry excavation from Chesapeake City to point 11,960 feet east, 8,175,050 cubic yards, at 16 cents per cubic yard	1,308,008.00
Dredging and dry excavating from above point to point 21,140 feet farther east 24,137,150 cubic yards, at 16 cents per cubic yard	3,861,944.00
Dredging from above point to Delaware River, 24,700,500 cubic yards, at 14 cents per cubic yard	3,458,070.00
Dredging from shore of Delaware River, to present channel, 4,758,750 cubic yards at 13 cents per cubic yard	618,637.00
Bank revetment, 103,100 linear feet, at $6.50 per linear foot	670,150.00
Special revetment to hold flowing sand in deep cut	500,000.00
Jetties, 2,000 linear feet at $20 per linear foot	40,000.00
Railroad bridges, one	300,000.00
Highway bridges, six	625,000.00
Maintenance plant	702,500.00
Contingencies and engineering, at 10 per cent. of above	1,646,094.00
Value of works and franchises	2,514 289.70
Total	$20,621,323 70

Estimates are also made for a 30 foot channel, for which the cost would be reduced to $17,312,064,70.

The conclusions of the commission are as follows:

1. In the appraisement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal the commission believes no higher value than $2,514,289.70 should be paid.

2. The commission believes the purchase of the present canal to be desirable and the construction over the route of a free ship canal to be justified by the demands of commerce and by military and naval considerations.

3. The commission finds the Sassafras route entirely feasible, but more costly than the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal or Back Creek route.

4. The commission fixed the probable cost of a canal on the Sassafras route as $23,071,864 by Backbird Creek or $21,143,470 by Appoquinimink Creek.

5. The commission finds that the commercial advantages would be practically the same by both the Sassafras and Delaware routes.

6. The commission says the military and naval uses of each of the two routes would be identical, except that the selection of the Sassafras route would necessitate the removal of the present defences of the Delaware, entailing an expense of $2,150,000.

7. The commission believes the present Chesapeake and Delaware Canal route to be better, because for a ship canal it would be cheaper, because it offers equal commercial advantages, because being defended it has an additional advantage of cost of $2,150,000, because it has fewer bridges and because it is a developed property possessing earning capacity.

OUR WOMAN'S COLUMN

A kettle with a smoky bottom will take as long again to boil as a clean one.

In a jealous woman there is only one thing that is as long as her memory, and that is her tongue.

A number of girls, the daughters of Boone county, Mo., farmers, has been organized into a military company. They are very proficient in the manual of arms.

To keep a pair of corsets perfectly fresh and clean they should be washed every two or three weeks. The operation is simple and will not injure the shape of the cut.

The Colorado women fought, fumed and fussed until they got woman's suffrage and then as soon as they got it, decided they didn't want it. Isn't that just like a woman?

The fashion upholsters have decreed that the winter girl must be "small in the waist, full in the hips, high-busted and broad-shouldered." Architects are now at work upon the designs.

Water is not only good for the health but it is a successful beauty aid.

The habit of drinking six or seven glasses of water a day will sometimes clear the complexion without other help.

Some Massachusetts young women have organized and pledged themselves to not marry any young man whose salary is less than $30 a week. It looks like making matrimony a mere matter o' money.

It has been necessary to employ extra guards at the New Jersey penitentiary to keep women from flirting with the convicts. It will be safe, however, to continue to believe that the world would soon go to the bad if there were no women in it.

Women as inventors and patentees? Sure. The United States patent office is not a repository for masculine ideas alone. The door of that institution were scarcely hung on there hinges when the government swung them wide to the first women inventor who applied for admission.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has a simple taste in perfumes. She uses only colgone, but of the rate of a quart a day. Evey morning she takes a warm bath into which a pint of cologne of the finest quality is poured. She stays in the bath seven minutes, then stands under a cold shower for five minutes. She never touches a drop of water for toilet purposes into which cologne has not been poured

That marriage is lottery is not merely a figure of speech. In the province of Smolensk, Russia, it is an actual fact. There, four times every year a lottery is held; the capital prize being a young country girl, with sometimes a good dowry in sheep. The price of a ticket is about $1. At a single drawing 5000 tickets are sold. He who is fortunate enough to draw the lucky ticket has his alternative—he may marry the girl, also gaining thereby $4375, in addition to whatever the girl brings with her as dowry; or if the "prize" in question does not please him, he can turn the ticket over to a friend.

Mrs. Anna Redline, whose home is at Sabetha, Kansas, claims she is the largest living woman. Her weight is 611 pounds waist measure, eleven feet and eleven inches; arm, thirty-two inches; calf of leg, thirty-seven inches; bust, nearly thirteen feet, and height, four feet eight inches. She wears a number four shoe, but prefers moccasins as they are more expensive. By profession she is a music teacher and a singer of ability and on occasions she appears in public just to show what Kansas can do as she puts it, but confines her appearance principally to her native state, for Mrs. Redline comes from Kansas where all the big tales originate.

A specialist in corsets says that the figure of this year is higher than that of last year. And the indications show that next year's figure will be higher busted still. This, however, does not infer that the corset of that shape pushes the figure out of place or brings the woman who has just begun to feel her freedom into trammels again. It merely means that a woman must learn to stretch her body and stiffen her muscles. As the chest is raised and the muscles grow tense you will have all the requirements for a high corset.

DANGEROUS FOR WHEAT

Grain men, in common with other interests, deplore the decisive weather changes to which wheat has been subjected this winter. So far as growing wheat is concerned, it is said, it makes no material difference when the weather is wholly "open" or warm or when it is continuously cold. It is the alternate freezing and thawing which causes the damage. This condition has not yet occurred to such an extent as to cause much injury.

The warm weather forces the wheat to a vigorous growth naturally. Should it be followed by a cold spell and by a snow fall, which would remain on the ground for any considerable period, the crop would be benefitted. If a cold spell should follow it and the ground be filled with frost and then a warm spell should again come to dissolve it, the germinating grain might be harmed.

N. G. D. WANTS CAMP SITE

Also Would Like To Have An Outdoor Rifle Range

Whether anything will be done to have the Legislature appropriate a sum of money for the establishing in this state of a permanent site for the regular summer encampments of the State militia and also the building of a state rifle range, is not known, but the matter is being discussed and those interested in the welfare of the State guard are very much in favor of having something done in this matter. That a camp site and a rifle range owned by the State have become almost absolute necessities is not denied, but whether the General Assembly feels able at this time to appropriate the necessary money for them is another matter.

In his annual report Adjutant General J. Pusey Wickersham stated that it was a matter of regret that such sites had not been established and further stated that it was now possible to have a permanent rifle range established this year. Every citizen of the State takes an interest in the militia and desires to have this branch of the country's military as well equipped, drilled and as efficient in every respect as that of any other state. However, to be able to keep apace with the Nation the necessary facilities have to be provided and the Delaware National Guard cannot advance much further than its present very efficient condition unless something further is done for its benefit than has been done in the past.

In the use of the rifle Delaware's guardsmen do wonderfully well when the conditions under which they work are considered. They have no open air range and have found it necessary to go to another state to get out door practice. Yet respite these drawbacks they have gone to Sea Girt and made remarkable records, beating out the teams from much larger states where facilities are much better and where they have a vastly larger number of men to select their team from. The Delaware riflemen are improving all the time, even in their work on the indoor rauge at the armory, and if they had a proper range outside it is safe to predict they would not be far behind the leaders at the national tournaments.

When it comes to drilling and regular camp life Delaware's guardsmen cannot be surpassed by any other similar organization and in a fair trial with the regular army men they compare so favorably that they have been praised publicly by the regular army officers themselves. This has been brought about by their persistent efforts as individual men and as an organization, and by co-operating one with another, the privates taking as much interest in their organization as the officers. Constantly drilling in the armory and attending strictly to duty at the short summer encampments has made the members of the guard really trained soldiers ready at any time to take the field, there to prove that Delaware can and does turn out the best militia of any state in the country.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

Ammonia and powdered fuller's earth mixed to the consistency of a thin paste will remove obstinate grease spots from rugs and carpets. Put it on the spot, allow it to dry and then sweep it off gently into a dustpan with a whisk, and behold, there is no spot! Sometimes the grease soaks in quickly. In such cases a second application may be needed.

Pour ammonia and hot water down the sink to free the pipes of grease. Use it lavishly in the scrub water, and for all laundry purposes, and in the starch for white goods alone.

Ammonia is valuable in cleaning bed slats and paint; it makes stained windows shine beautifully, and with comparitively little labor.

After carpets and mattings have been swept they will be brightened greatly if gone over with clean water and a little ammonia. Change the water often.

Extremely hot water and ammonia will clean old discolored jewelry where other means fail. Scrub well with a nail brush, rinse and dry on a soft towel

A few drops of ammonia added to the bath softens the water and makes the skin feel delightfully fresh and clean, particularly in warm weather. Nothing cleanes hair brushes and combs like hot water and ammonia. Combined with finely broken uncooked egg shells and warm water ammonia is unrivaled for cleaning all sorts of bottles, particularly nursing bottles and stained vinegar cruets.

When washing cut glass and silver put a little ammonia in the water.

If your feet are inclined to be tender, powder the inside of your stockings with boracic powder. Boracic fomentations are excellent for tender toe-joints and bunions, and are made by dissolving an ounce of boracic powder in boiling water, and saturating a piece of lint with this when cold. The lint is laid on the joint, and a piece of oiled silk laid over to prevent evaporation, and the whole bandaged to keep it in place.

When boiling vegetables be sure the water is at boiling point before putting in the vegetables to be cooked. If it is cold or lukewarm the freshness and flavor will soak out into the water. Place the sauce pan over the hottest part of the stove, so that it will boil as quickly as possible, and be careful that the boiling does not cease until the contents are thoroughly cooked and ready to be dished.

Celery should be allowed to lie in cold water, to which a little salt has been added, for an hour before it is required for the table. This will make it very crisp.

Even doctors acknowledge that natural, fresh cream from cows' milk can give points to cod liver oil and similar nasty liquids in treating consumption.

With the return of old-fashioned furniture the knitted bed-spread is also somewhat in favor. As a rule, the work is done in squares that are fastened together and then finished with a border of plain knitting or crocheting. This sort of spread is durable, but it is very heavy to launder.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12th, 1907.

WORSE reports are received by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the fuel famine that is afflicting the northwest. North Dakota is the worst sufferer, and Senator Hansborough has been in receipt of a score of messages showing the true situation there is about as bad a it could be in a civilized country. Towns with as many as 2500 inhabitants report that they are without a pound of coal, and beg for immediate relief. In other places there are coal supplies for periods of not more than a week or a fortnight, many of the towns have had orders for coal placed in Minneapolis for three months past. But the worst situation Senator Hansborough says is likely to reveal itself next spring in the outlying districts where they are 15,000 settlers off the line of the railroads, of whom nothing has been heard and nothing can be heard till the weather moderates. It is always cold in this country in winter time and this year in addition to having the thermometer from 10 to 38 degrees below zero there have been unusual snows, so that the homestead settlers off the line of the railroad are completely cut off from communication with the towns. Most of these people are living in little frame and tar papered houses, holding down their homesteads in accordance with laws, and it is feared that there may be a sad story to tell of suffering and death among them before the weather moderates sufficiently to send them relief. The trouble is laid largely at the doors of the railways. Both the Great Northern and Soo Lines, which serve the afflicted territory, devoted all their energies last summer and fall to track laying in the new territory. They transported equipment with utter disregard for service to the communities belonging to distant lines and the result has been that the settlers have been unable either to get their produce in market or to provide themselves with sufficient food and fuel against the deadly northern winter. These are not pleasant days for the railroads. Almost everyone in authority seems to unite in making it unpleasant for them and in addition to the passage of the rate bill and other "adverse" railway legislation, they are apt to face a world of condemnation in the car shortage and block signal reports soon to be rendered against them by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Eight employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, including three of the higher officials have just been held by the grand jury as a result of the notable wreck at Terra Cotta near Washington. The officials in question were allowed to go free pending the settlement of their bail, but the trainmen having fewer friends, were incontinently locked up. Representative Murphy of Missouri has already introduced a resolution into the House inquiring why this favorism was shown, and it is probable that the District Attorney will have much explaining to do before he makes this act of favorism appear in a favorable light. Along with the other matters they are likely to receive attention in the report on the inadequacy of the block signal system is the pay of the men and boys employed by the railroads as block signal telegraph operators. It has already been made clear in the investigation that these men are overcrowded with work, and receive such miserable pay that none but the lowest grade of telegraph operators can be found in the railway service. There are in fact three distinct classes of telegraphers. The railway operators, the operators in the employ of the commercial companies, and the press operators employed by the newspapers and the big press associations. It might appear to the outsider that the railroad telegraphers, having so much responsibility, would be the highest class of men. As a matter of fact they are the lowest. Their wages run from $30 a month to $55 or $60 and most of them are mere boys who are just learning the business. If they prove to be good operators they graduate from railway work into commercial service, and the exceptionally good men are picked from this to man the newspapers wires. The Interstate Commerce Commission intends to devote one section of its report to this subject and will recommend a stiff telegraphic examination such as will effectually debar boys and tyros from the railway service.

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It is understood that a new treaty with Santo Domingo will be presented to Congress before the close of the present session, and the chances are that it will pass. This government has made a decided record since it began administering the finances of the turbulent little republic and has accumulated a balance of over $2,000,000, from the customs receipts, which will be applied to liquidating the government's indebtedness. Further than that the claims of foreign creditors have been revised and cut down so that instead of a foreign debt of $21,000,000 the foreign claims against the island will aggregate only $12,000,000. The internal debt has also been scaled down from $9,000,000 to $5,000,000 and this, with the money in hand, will reduce the island's total indebtedness to about $15,000,000 which she could very easily stagger along with were the revenues honestly and judiciously applied by the native government.

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Cuba is on the verge of getting a salutary lesson according to the estimates that are now being made up by the War Department covering the American occupation since the intervention in Cuba affairs became necessary. The total bill to be rendered by the United States against Cuba will amount to over $4,000,000. This she will have to pay since the United States is in control of the whole island and all her sources of revenue.

Common mustard used as a plaster or poultice is the best cure for a cold on the chest, and the white of an egg with sugar is the finest medicine for hoarseness. To cure a burn an application of the white skin that lines the shell of an egg is unbeatable, while the raw yolk is a capital tonic.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE

Little Paragraphs That will Interest Every Member of the Household

Minnesota has 608 cooperative and 181 independent creameries.

There are at least 985 "Five and Ten Cent Stores" in the United States.

Tapioca is going up in price. Still, it is possible to live, after a fashion, without tapioca.

The discovery by science that properly fitted glasses will destroy the appetite for strong drink may throw many of us who wear glasses open to the suspicion that we are taking the jag cure.

It is all right to do good deeds expecting some return, but we get tired of the many very good people who practice tying a string to every piece of bread they cast upon the waters.

Mr. Holden, the corn expert, says that every ear of corn intended for seed for next year's crop that is hung up and dried thoroughly before the hard freezing weather will go towards adding millions of dollars of profit to the corn crop.

It was only thirty years ago that the telephone was born to the world and already there are over a billion dollars invested in the industry. In New York City and its immediate vicinity alone, there are at the present time over 380,000 telephones in service.

One hundred and ten million pounds of cheese were made in Wisconsin last year, almost twice as much as was produced five years ago, according to the University of Wisconsin bulletin just prepared by Prof. H. L. Russell, of the Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Carl Shaklees, a 15-year-old boy living in Summerfield, O., claims to be the biggest boy in the United States. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall, weighs 488 pounds and is in fair health. His chest measurement is 74 inches, his waist 72, his thigh is 23 inches in girth and the calf of his leg is 24. Carl wears a No. 10 shoe and a 7 1-8 hat.

Postage stamps of the issue of 1907 put on sale at the 6,000 presidential postoffices will bear on their face the name of the state and city in which the postoffice is situated. The chief reason for this innovation is said at the postoffice department to be the belief that it will help to do away with the big postoffice robberies and make it much easier to trace criminals.

A learned scientific authority who urges the use of milk more generally, gives the ratio of the value of a quart of pure, whole milk in digestible nutrients, as follows: Equivalent to nutrition in 1 pound beef chuck; 1 pound fowl; 1 pound veal shoulder; 1 2 pound mutton leg; 9 ounces beef round; 9 ounces veal cutlets; in 2 pounds 5 ounces solid oysters; 2 pounds 5 ounces bluefish.

December was so called because it was the tenth month of the year. But somehow the machine jumped a couple of cogs and it is now the twelfth month. However, let the children understand that the operations of nature have gone on without a break—it was the ignorance of man in times past that put the reckoning out of gear and left to their posterity a job of repair work on the almanac time tables.

Comparing our lives with those of the pilgrim fathers, we are rich beyond the greatest dream or desire. Immaterial things did not worry them as they do us; they asked only to be free to worship God and had dared an unknown sea and an untried world for this principle, and there on the "rock bound coast" planted the seeds of freedom that were to bring forth fruit on through the ages.

Society in Cincinnati is said not to have taken kindly to Mrs. Longworth's fondness for politics, and another woman that has not taken to it is Mrs. Longworth's maid. The pretty daughter of the president does not think anything too good for the "people" and wore all her smartest Parisian gowns, to the despair of the keeper of her wardrobe, who sighs as she puts on the pretty gown that is just as likely as not to be ruined in the crush.

It may not be generally known among American girls who go or hope to go abroad that there is in Berlin an American Women's club, founded in 1894. Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, wife of the American ambassador, is its president and Mrs. John Cleves-Symmes its treasurer. Clubs of this sort are invaluable to girls traveling or studying abroad, and, as the yearly subscription is small—in this case only $2 50—a membership presents no insuperable difficulties. The club is at 11 Kleist strasse W., Berlin, Germany.

Harry Woodruff, star of "Brown of Harvard," a former sweetheart of Anna Gould, is going to marry the Countess Castellane. Some years ago Woodruff was engaged to marry Anna Gould, it is said. An arrangement was made to send him to Harvard University for a more complete education than he possessed. The Gould fortune was placed at his disposal and an agreement executed that he would not make any attempt to marry the daughter of Jay Gould until after he was graduatred. When Anna Gould met Count Castellane Woodruff was jilted.

There is a fear that civilization may eventually wipe out the wild flowers of our country. Slowly but surely we are depriving them of their wild retreats. Unless we do all in our power to preserve and propagate every species, we may rest assured that a few centuries hence many of our beautiful wild flowers will no longer be the common wild flowers of America. Can we not all become members of a great society for the preservation of our wild flowers? The only requirements are that we never wilfully destroy a harmless flower, that we do all in our power to protect and propagate species and that we instill in our children these same principles of loving and preserving Nature's gifts.

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GOOD ROADS

THE TRANSCRITT has for years encouraged the movement for bettering our public roads and has done all in its power to secure them. But we hardly agree with the proposition submitted to the Levy Court by the Highway Commissioner to bond the county for $200,00 to build roads in the next two years. There are several reasons in our judgment why this would not be good policy at this time. First, we do not think that the experimental roads built have proven exactly what is needed for that part of the county South of the Christiana Creek. Above that boundary where rock is plentiful and cheap, it may be that the macadam road meets the requirements. But in this section we do not want them. The Odessa and Middletown road is a good piece of work but unsuitable to the needs of our farmers. It is too hard and uses up unshod horses too fast. The graval road built on both sides of Townsend last fall, either from poor material, faulty construction or being built too late in the year, is the worst road in the neighborhood. People living in that vicinity only use it when unable to go another way. Therefore, until further experiments are made and a more suitable road, practically, built, to spend such a sum as is proposed would not be wise.

Our second objection is that the present method of dividing the expense of building these roads is hardly equitable. The principal users of the roads and those who benefit most by reason of improved roads are the citizens of the hundred and the abutting property owners. The county and state should each bear a part of the cost but the larger share should be met by those most benefitted. It seems to us that a division of the cost in the proportion of ten per cent. on the abutting owners, forty per cent. on the hundred, thirty per cent. on the county and twenty per cent. on the state would be more fair than the present. To have such a division, however, will require an entire remodelling of the law.

Another objection, appears in the care of these good roads. They must be looked after, repaired as needed, or they will deteriorate rapidly. We believe the methods in practice in the lower counties is better than ours. With a Levy Court composed of one member from each hundred, to be paid a fair salary, to have entire charge of all the roads and bridges of his hundred, and to be prohibited as at present, from being, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract with or labor for, the public, better results would be secured. All of this would require careful legislation, such as there seems to be no prospect of securing.

Before the Levy Court finally determines this matter, it should call a meeting of the taxpayers and have a full discussion. Such a meeting as has been held this week in Wilmington in the convention of cities and towns would not entail any expense on the county and the opinion of those who will have to pay the bills could be secured quickly. Then, if the propositions were favored, the Legislature would be justified in granting the authority needed or making such changes in the law as might be found necessary.

SENATOR RICHARDSON

For the first time since 1889, a Republican majority of the General Assembly of Delaware has elected a United States Senator on the first ballot. In 1895 no election resulted after four months daily balloting; in 1899 and 1901 no election; in 1903 two senators chosen on the last day of the session; and in 1905 the regular session failed to elect and Senator duPont was chosen at a special session. This has been the record so far. But with the elimination of Addicks and the re-organization of the party last year, a change was made. It is true that Mr. Addicks made a formal attempt to be chosen as the caucus nominee. But no one except himself considered his canvass seriously. On the first ballot 9 votes were cast for him in a complimentary way, but when the caucus settled down to serious effort, he was dropped by all but three members. On the ninth ballot Mr. Richardson received 20 votes, and his choice was immediately made unanimous and his election followed in regular order.

The Senator-elect, Harry A. Richardson, is probably as well and favorably known throughout the State as any citizen of our commonwealth. Born and raised in Dover, he succeeded his father in the management of the famous packing house whose products are sold to the best trade of the civilized world. The trademark "R. & R." has become a standard of high quality. While never seeking office, his career has been one that might well be taken as a model. Whenever any institution in which he was interested was threatened with danger, he was quick to step in and by pledging his private fortune ward off the trouble. In his speech of acknowledgement, Mr. Richardson said he expected to be a "Senator of all the people." We believe he will be, and that such a course will result in the complete unification of the Republican party and its consequent continued control of the State of Delaware and all the counties.

The election of Mr. Richardson leaves no sore spots. Had Senator Allee received a majority of the Kent and Sussex members, there might have been some grounds for a claim that any other man would not have been the choice of the two lower counties and to that extent, a minority candidate. There can be no doubt that it had been, during its control, the rule of the Democracy for years that one Senator should be chosen from New Castle County, and he the choice of that county, and the other Senator from below Duck Creek and he the choice of Kent and Sussex. This rule is the essence of fair play and should prevail. Of course where the county entitled cannot agree it devolves upon the other to express their choice. But any man who has the undoubted backing of his county for an office to which his county is by party rule entitled should receive the endorsement of the others.

TWO GOOD MEN HONORED

"We have no recollection of any other state in the Union making such a remarkable political record as the one concluded at Dover yesterday.

For many weeks there had been a growing demand for the election of the Hon. James Pennewill as United States senator. In no sense was Judge Pennewill an aspirant for the honor. Not indentified with matters political to the slightest extent he came to be almost the unanimous choice of the Republicans of the state as the coming United States Senator. He was appealed to personally and by letter, from Republicans and Democrats alike, to permit the use of his name. He was assured on Monday of the votes of twenty-two of the thirty six Republican members, yet he declined the proffered honor. The office was seeking the man, sure enough, but the man in this case considered that he had a work to do in his present honorable position and he put the proffer aside. Not that he did not appreciate the trust and kindly feelings of his fellow citizens, but simply that he did not care to take up the work of politics in lieu of the work of the law, most congenial and for which he is eminently fitted both by training and temperament.

"It comes to few men to have such an honor held out to them, and it is creditable to the majority of the citizens of the state that they sought to secure the services of such a man as James Pennewill. At the same time the selection of Mr. Harry A. Richardson was another instance of the office seeking the man—and a fine one at that. While his name had been mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, and while he received several votes in the General Assembly two years ago, he was not a candidate in the sense generally accepted. As he has declared himself, the honor came to him unsought, and this is gratifying and remarkable when it is remembered how the office has been sought for during many years, and when it is observed in other states that the candidates seek the honor and that the office is never permitted to hunt for a candidate.

"Delaware has every reason to be proud of the Senatorial contest of 1907. One man of high quality declined the office which was then given to another man of the same fine type. This is encouraging and suggestive of hope for better things in the future. Delaware has set a pace that other states might well take up."—*Morning News.*

A DANGEROUS BILL

A bill has been introduced in the Senate at Dover designed to prevent the exploitation of so-called "wild cat" mining and other investment schemes. It would, as we understand, prohibit the advertising in the newspapers of such conceres, and also the distribution of advertising matter by pamphlet or in any other ways of publicity. Should such a bill be enacted into law, it would be difficult to draw the line and tell just what are the "wild cat" concerns. Who is to be the judge? Some mining companies which have been considered by many "wild cats," have proved most lucrative investments, as many Wilmingtonians can attest. When the Legislature attempts through law, to guarantee the safety of schemes that are advertised either through the newspapers or otherwise, it is undertaking a huge task. It might as well prohibit the advertisement of any wares of a merchant whose goods might not prove to be all that they are represented to be in the advertisements. People must exercise their own judgement in these matters. The wisdom of the legislator cannot supplant the business acumen of the people in general. No one would admit that he had "wilfully" advertised a fraud and how could the "wilful" part of it be proved?—*Evening Journal.*

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1907.—Public sale of Live Stock, horses and cattle, by W. S. Buris, on the "Sharpe Farm," near Bear Station, on Delaware R. R. Geo. E. Davis, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1907.—Trustee's Sale of the "Berwick and Shingle Landing Farms," situted near Delaware City, by The Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co., of Philadelphia, Trustee.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1907.—Public sale of stock farming implements &c., by Oscar Elliot, on the road leading from Cayots, to Town Point, Md. Frank Elliott, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBUARY, 1st, 1907.—Puplic Sale of Stock, Farming Implements, &c. by Geo. Whitfield, on the road from Bear to Christina, 2 miles from Bear. Geo. E. Davis, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, February 5th, 1907.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Dr. C. H. Green, on East Main street, Middletown, Del. J. M. ARMSTRONG Auctioneer.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by W. C. McCoy, on the road from Odessa to Fentimore's Bridge. Jos. M. Armstrong, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by Mrs. Mary E. Smith on Merritt N. Willits' farm near Middletown. Jos. M. Armstrong, auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1907.—Public sale of Stock, farming implements, etc., by H. G. Whittock, near Mt. Pleasant. Joseph M. Armstrong, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by [illegible] Cannon, near Glasgow.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, etc., by Vinson Moore, at his residence, near St. Georges. H. V. Buckson, auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Thomas Lattomus, on the Crawford farm, 2 miles north of Townsend, on the road leading from Harmon's Mill to St. Ann's Church. W. H. Reynolds, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by James D. Ellison, on the Choptank road, west of Middletown. Jos. M. Armstrong, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1907.—Public sale of stock farming implements, &c., by J. Corbit Davidson, on the road from Red Lion to St. Georges. Geo. E. Davis, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by Robert Armstrong, on the road from Christiana to Cooch's Bridge. Geo. E. Davis, auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by J. A. Cleaver, on the "Wheatland Farm," on the Manor. Jos. M. Armstrong, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implement, &c., by Harry Hance, on the road from Hare's Corner to Christiana. Geo. E. Davis, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1907.—Public sale of stock farming implements, &c., by Herbert M. Price, at his residence, near Middletown. Jos. M. Armstrong, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., J. Howard Crossland, on the "J. B. Vandegrift Farm" on the road from Crossland's Corner to Port Penn. Harry V. Buckson, auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th, 1907.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Charles A. Stephens, on the "Beasten Farm," on the road leading from Summit Bridge to Chesapeake City. Joseph M. Armstrong and Dr. Charles R. Biles, Jr., auctioneers.

A Strange Story

Mrs. Isaac W. Austill, of Chestnut Ridge, N. C., tells a strange story of great suffering. "I was in bad condition for months, but got no relief. My periods had stopped, all but the pain. After taking part of a bottle of Wine of Cardui nature worked properly and without pain. I advise all suffering women to use Cardui." A pure scientific remedy for women's ills. $1.00, at druggists.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

General Assembly Transacts Routine Business and the Special Work

The legislature has been in session this week, but the greater part of the time has been taken up in the election of H. A. Richardson Senator. They adjourned Thursday until Monday and spent Friday visiting the workhouse and Saturday visiting Wilmington institutions.

In the House Wednesday Mr. Baggs gave notice of an act prohibiting distillers or manufacturers of liquor selling it in quantities less than three gallons to be drunk off the premises, also of an act repealing the bottle law. Mr. Rash gave notice of an act increasing the salary of the deputy sheriff of Kent county, now $600, to $900. T. C. Cooper gave notice of an act prohibiting pawnbrokers lending money on wearing apparel and tools.

$10,000 for Jamestown Exhibit

With but one dissenting vote the House Monday morning concurred in the Senate amended bill appropriating $10,000 for a Delaware building and exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. Representative T. L. Cooper, of Kent county, was the only member to vote against it.

Want Railroad Passes

In the House Mr. Cubbage gave notice of an act requiring railroad companies in the state to provide free transportation for all state officers.

The last step necessary to abolish the dollar registration fee was taken when the constitutional amendment bill passed the House. The passage by the Senate is now all that is needed.

In the House Representative Messick presented a joint resolution relative to petitioning Congressman Hiram R. Burton, Delaware's representative in Congress, to have the compact between Delaware and New Jersey fishermen ratified by the Congress of the United States.

GROWTH OF METHODISM

The net growth in Methodist membership last year was at the rate of almost three per cent., according to the Methodist Year Book, just published. The present membership is 3,236,681 and the net gain over last year's figures is 86,369. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the largest Protestant body, in point of membership, in the United States, other figures in its Year Book showing that it has 28 bishops, 18,969 ministers, 14,028 local preachers, 33,837 Sunday schools. There are 29,111 churches, with buildings valued at $150,133,147, and parsonages valued at $25,428,599.

Methodists gave last year for missionary purposes $2,798,952; for church extension, $31,809; for the Tract Society, $23,850; for Freedmen's aid, $174,663; for education, $290,336 and for the Bible Society, $59,991. For the support of the Methodist ministry, including pastors, presiding elders, bishops and conference claimants the members gave last year $13,914,150 and for current church expenses apart from ministerial salaries, $5,553,948.

CHESAPEAKE CITY ITEMS

Mrs. S. H. Betton, Mrs. H. K. Deaver, Mrs. Tyson Wilson and daughter, are spending several weeks in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Woolley are spending several weeks at Virginia Hot Springs.

Miss Etta Ferguson, of Cecilton, is spending sometime with her sister, Mrs. B. Bouchelle.

Mrs. Mary L. Crozier, of Wilmington, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. N. Jones.

Miss Corinne Borger has been visiting friends in Baltimore.

Dr. Delmar Smithers spent Sunday at Belfar, Md.

Mrs. Emma Foard, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. M. E. Foard, last week.

Mrs. Lee C. Elliott, of Newark, visited her mother, Mrs. M. E. Willis, last week.

Charles L. Freeman is spending sometime in Philadelphia.

Miss Florence Egee entertained a number of friends one evening last week.

Miss Lonie Queck entertained a number of friends last Thursday.

Morgan King, a farmer residing near St. Augustine, Md., has moved his family in town.

Miss Ethel Ellison left on Monday for Philadelphia, where she will enter the Hahnemann Hospital, of that city, for a special course in trained nursing. We wish Miss Ellison much success.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce entertained a few of their friends last Friday evening.

W. T. Harriott, a well-known merchant of this town, offers a graphaphone and two records to any one buying $35.00 worth of goods from his store.

Revival services are in progress at the Methodist Church.

Miss Ellen Hevelow, an aged lady of this town, died at the home of her son, Frank Hevelow, residing on the Pensel farm, near town, early Thursday morning. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Tumey. Interment at Bethel Cemetery.

The C. and D. canal will be closed to navigation for six weeks while the lock is being repaired. Two workmen from the Raritan canal are superintending the work.

Guy Bros. Minstrels

The Guy Bros. Minstrels have been identified with the minstrel business for over thirty-five years, and through the entire length and breadth of the land their names are a show bill means to the show-going public a first-class entertainment. Year after year these famous minstrel men add new features to their show. This season everything is new from start to finish. Don't miss seeing them at the Opera House, Wednesday night, January 23d.

PORT PENN

Everett Craig and family visited William Bland and family on Monday.

The continued bad roads makes traveling, except in light vehicles, very difficult.

Mrs. Mary Reynolds and daughter Alice, of Summit Bridge, visited William Heavellow and family on Sunday.

Miss Florence C. Hall attended the tin wedding celebration at Mr. Frank Warner's in Delaware City on Monday evening.

Mrs. St. Clair Watts, of Windy Hill, Md., reached here on Tuesday, summoned by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Yearsley.

William Carpenter a former resident of near town, won first prize on Blue Andelusians and second on Red Breasted games at the poultry show held in Wilmington last week.

NEW DIVORCE LAWS

Benjamin Nields, Henry Ridgely and Robert H. Richards, lawyers appointed by the governor to represent Delaware and submit the new national law proposed by the recent congress on marriage and divorce, have submitted to the legislature, through the governor, the proposed new law for passage in Delaware, as in all the state of the Union. The delegates, in submitting their report, say: "All the states except Mississippi, Nevada and South Carolina appointed delegates, South Carolina has no divorce laws and declined to appoint. The new law considers: The sanctity of the marriage relations the increasing number of divorces in the United States: the special evils and scadals due to migratory divorces in the United States owing to lack of divorce laws uniform throughout the nation."

Lumber and Coal YARD

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Cypress. All kinds Building Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Pickets. Mill Work of all kinds in stock and to order. Building and Agricultural Lime. Woven Wire Fence, Wover Picket Fence, Barb Wire and Plain Wire.

Best veins of

HARD AND SOFT COAL

There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscription (12 numbers) costs **50 cents.** Latest number, **5 cents.** Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern **Free.** Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue of fashions and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York.

WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

BEGINNING

Saturday, Jan. 12, 1907

and continuing for 15 Days.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcots.
Boys' and Childrens' Suits and Overcoats,

At 1-2 of former Price

These clearance sales are held twice a year only, always early enough to make the garments serviceable for weeks to come, and always offering goods of the latest production. The few items named below give a clear idea of the opportunities; they are multiplied many times in the goods awaiting inspection at our store.

Men's and Young Men's Suits

Men's Blue, Black and Gray Sack Suits, made of durable material. Coats, pants and vessts cut according to regular measurement. Sizes 34 to 42. Our price $4.50

Sold by the Manufacturers' Outlet for $9.00.

Men's Steel, Gray and Novelty mixtures in sacks or double breasted, all sizes. These suits are made of the famous "Union" cloth, are well cut, full finished and good fitting. Our price $4.75

Formerly sold for $9.50.

Men's Blue, Black and Brown Scotches. These suits are made of the "Beaufort" Mills material and will render service equal to any suit that you'll pay twice the amount. Our price..... $5.50

Value at all other stores, $11.

Men's Black and Blue Cheviot Suits, single or double breasted. Your attention is called to these suits, as they stand foremost of any cheviot suit ever sold for twice the price we offer them for. They are strictly all wool, well made, full faced and double stitched. Our price..... $6.75

Sold by the Manufacturers' Outlet for $13.00.

We offer as a special feature, a Man's black all wool Thibit suit. This suit is full faced, sewed with silk, and has a tailor-made shape which it retains. Our price.. $8.00

Formerly sold at $15.50.

Men's Brown and Steel Gray mixtures, all wool suits. These suits are very nobby suits, made up in the very latest designs, and cut according to the latest plate, and have the full appearance of a custom made gaament. Our price..... $9.00

Value at other stores, $18.00.

Mens' and Young Men's Suits

Men's and Young Men's two piece suits in strictly all wool flannels and mercerized worsted, turned up bottom pants in D. B. or S. B. Your choice..... $4.50

Sold by the Manufacturers' Outlet for $6, $7 and $8.

Here are some right snappy novelty suits in rich neat patterns consisting of pin stripe, checkered worsted and invisible plaids. These suits are the best productions of the season. Each garment is handmade and sewed with silk. Handmade buttonholes deep faced and satin faced pocket edge, and lined with the very best Italian serge, equal to custom made..... $10.00

Never Rip Pants..... 75c

Men's Blue and Black Worsted and Cheviots, well made. Our Price..... $1.00

Men's Black and Blue Cheviots and Cassimeres, very neat and dressy, also durable. Our Price $1.25

Men's all wool Scotch plaids and stripes. Neat patterns and well made, also double stitched. Our Price..... $1.45

Well worth double.

Men's nobby stripes and checks in worsted Pants, latest patterns. Our Price..... $1.65

Actual worth $2 75.

Men's very fine dress Pants, in stripes and gray mixtures, the very nobby kind, a large assortment. Our Price..... $2.00

Sold by the Manufactures' Outlet for $3.75

Globe Clothing Store,

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor,

Middletown, = Delaware.

"Red Tag" Clothing Sale of MEN'S CLOTHING!

Weather conditions over which we have no control has played havoc with our clothing department this year, with the result that we have many more suits and overcoats than we should have at this time. In order to induce our customers to buy these goods now—the cold weather is bound to come—we have reduced the price. While these reductions may not seem wonderful, yet they are real reductions below the regular selling price. Every article has the original price on the white tags at the collar of the coat with a red tag just below, it telling the "Red Tag" price.

These prices will help some:

Men's Suits.

Were	$ 7 00,	now $ 5.50
Were	8 00,	now 6.50
Were	10.00,	now 8.00
Were	12.00,	now 10.00
Were	15.00,	now 12.00
Were	18.00,	now 15 00

Men's Overcoats

Were	$ 7.50,	now $ 6.00
Were	8.00,	now 7.00
Were	10.00,	now 8.50
Were	12.00,	now 10.00
Were	15.00,	now 12.00
Were	18.00,	now 15.00

Boys' Suits.

Were	$ 6.50,	now $ 5 00
Were	5.00,	now 4.50
Were	5.00,	now 4.00
Were	4.50,	now 4.00
Were	4.00,	now 3.50
Were	4.00,	now 3.00

Boys' Overcoats.

Were	$ 8.00,	now $ 7.00
Were	7.00,	now 6 00
Were	6.50,	now 5.00
Were	5.00,	now 4.00
Were	4.00,	now 3.25
Were	3.50,	now 3.00

306-314 MARKET ST *Lippincott & Co.* 9 E. Third STREET

Wilmington, Del.

WE GIVE THE SPERRY GOLD TRADING STAMP.

BURSTAN'S POPULAR CORNER STORE

BURSTAN'S

January Sale of Seasonable Merchandise

MEN'S OVERCOATS.—Made of all wool materials in black and mixed goods, well made and lined. Worth $9.00, special price $5.50.

Rubber Footwear for Men, Women and Children in all well known brands. Boston, Bay States Rhode Island, in Boots and Overshoes, at prices lower than the lowest.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children, made good and heavy for winter wear, and at the same time dressy. $3.00 Shoes for 2.50; $2.50 Shoes for $2.00; $2.00 Shoes for $1.50; $1.25 Shoes for $1.00.

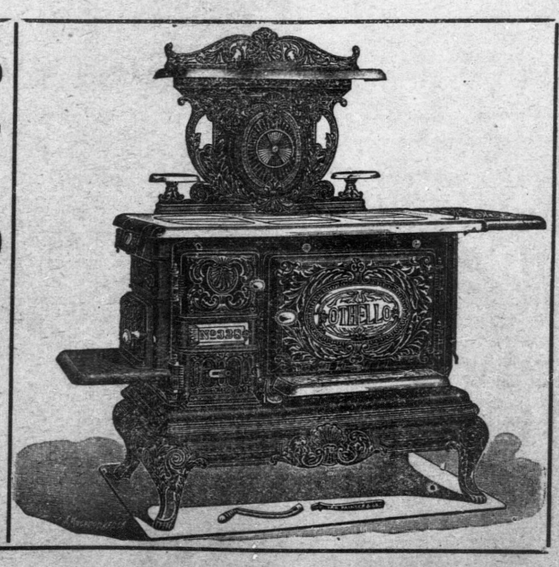
MEN'S SHIRTS.—Special lot of Men's Dress Shirts, some with separate cuffs, worth 50 to 75 cents, very special while they last at 35c each or 3 for $1.00. Don't fail to get some of these shirts.

S. BURSTAN CORNER BROAD AND MAIN STS

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

STOVES



We have a complete line of the best makes Ranges, Cook Stoves, ouble and Single Heaters, Air Tights, etc., at prices that are right.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON,

Middletown, = = Delaware.

PERIODICAL WOOING

...g began when Doro... ...e and Jem was six.

...e began, one glorious ...ay, his hands in his ...nd his eyes fixed upon ...igure, I never thought ... before! ... at him ...s. She did ...ow to take this ... pretty, Jem re... ...owing bolder. The ... his affection burned so ... after this bold avowal that ... its scorching light he remembered the rather mashed bag of chocolates which, with some string, marbles, tintacks, slate-pencils and india-rubber, reposed in his pocket.

Won't you have one?

Dorothy was a slave to sweets. The red lips smiled; a tiny hand was held out tentatively. When the chocolate was in her sweet little mouth, she smiled a delighted: It's awfully good. I like it.

Jem heaved a deep sigh. He grew bolder and bolder.

Suppose, he suggested, you and me played being married? I'll come from town, and you'll say: What have you got for me? and I'll say: Chocolates, darling, and give you the lot.

Dorothy dimpled, and Jem led the way triumphantly to where a line of elm trees bordered the road. And they were just seated when the schemes of mice and men were once more upset.

A delightful band was coming down the road. Dorothy was music mad. She bounded to her small feet. Oh, how beau—ti—ful!

There was a flutter of small petticoats, a backward whimsical smile, and she was off down the lawn to meet the band. Jem's matrimonial bubble was burst!

She was sixteen when the next proposal came.

He had loved her all the time; taught her to skate, and ride, and fish, fought her battles, been her slave; but to-morrow he was going to Harvard.

It was early moonlight on the lawn, and they were coming up from the river, where they had been punting. The night was clear and calm. A kind of intoxication was in the boy's brain.

Dorothy! he burst out, I'm going away to-morrow! I can't bear to think of it!

So you are! Dorothy acquiesced dreamily. Just as I've learned to manage a boat. It's too bad!

Jem swallowed something in his throat with a gulp.

There will be the other chaps, he said disgustedly.

Oh, yes!—she was annoyingly ready to talk of them. Still, they won't be *you!*

Do you really mean that?

He stopped then, and stood facing her. Dorothy listened, at first smiling, then perturbed and perplexed.

I want to tell you, Dorothy—I want you to remember that I—I think there isn't anyone in the world like you! Jem burst out. Not anyone! And I can't bear to think of the—the other fellows—boating with you—and getting your best waltzes—and riding with you!

I hate all the other fellows! But I'm—I'm coming back, Dorothy! And won't you please wait for me, and think of me a little? Oh, I do love you!

The stream of words had come fast and faster, and Dorothy blushed painfully.

I never thought of such a thing! she stammered. Never! We are only friends!

Oh, but Dorothy, won't you try? Oh, promise to try? To care for me?

He had put his hand on her arm, and the girl, reluctant, swayed by the torrential eloquence of the boyish voice, was about to say something, when a sweet and mellow tenor voice rang out through the open windows of the music-room.

Dorothy's face was one of ecstasy—music was still her passion.

Oh, hush! Listen! she cried. It is the signor singing to Adela! Oh, how sweet! How heavenly!

Jem was cast into an abyss. Jem did not sing; he did not know "My Country, 'tis of Thee" from "Waiting at the Church." He turned away, and left her standing with the moonlight on her face, and nothing but music in her heart. There was no room for him at all.

She was twenty-six when the next proposal came.

They had met but rarely in the last ten years. Jem had been through the Spanish War, and was now Captain Jem Darrell. He had always written to her—kind, friendly letters; she sent little girlish notes. Her idea of a lover had changed from her girlish vision in silken hose and velvet cloak; but though she was a clever and cultered woman now—people said a musical genius—she had no vaguest desire to marry Jem.

But here was tiresome Jem as much in love as ever, telling her her picture had never left his memory nor her image his heart. Here he was laying himself and his fortune at her feet! So he wrote now.

Miss Bradwardine read the letter with a scornful little smile. How foolish of Jem! When all the world knew she was wedded to her art!

With a little toss of the golden-brown head she swept her draperies up to her writing-table, and sent him the following note:

DEAR JEM: Your letter was a painful surprise. I thought you had long ago forgotton that old idea. I appreciate the honor you do me, and thank you very much for the compliment; but you must believe, now and always, that for me there is only one husband—Art! My music is all in all to me—all the world! There is no love in my heart for anything else.

Let me be your friend. Come to me one day with the story of your happy love—with the picture of the woman who will love, and whom you love.

Love again, and be happy!

Always your old friend,
DOROTHY BRADWARDINE.

Jem crushed the letter in his strong hand and glared into the fire. He did not answer it, and for four years he and Dorothy did not meet.

Then he turned up suddenly in town—handsome, successful, bright, self-possessed—getting on in his profession—a safe, steady man, a real good fellow, popular and kindly. Dorothy had rather to reconsider her view of him.

Apparently, too, he went about more. He went to concerts, he asked her about her music, and was very much interested. Once he thanked her for her letter—quite brightly and happily.

All women are not so wise as you, nor so kind, he said, to tell a fellow the truth plainly. I was an idiot. The idea of you—with that voice—settling down into humdrum matrimony with a stupid fellow like me! Burying yourself in a little country estate! I should have seen you were LOT a marrying woman——

Yes—of course! Dorothy could not understand how it was that suddenly the day seemed not so bright; that a ridiculous feeling, and one she could not analyze, seemed to dry up her throat.

I'm off, however, for the present, Jem said. When I come back, you will let me take you and Aunt Patricia to Weybridge in the automobile?

The erect figure was gone, leaving a horrid blank behind it.

For a little she could not understand how she had so much spare and empty time on her hands. Empty, too, with so much new music to practice!

She grew eager for the postman's whistle, and she threw the letters aside when they came. Aunt Patricia had never seen her niece so restless and silent. She even neglected the piano. Then, in a letter from an old friend, Miss Dorothy Bradwardine received an electric shock.

The friend had written rapturously of husband, and home, and the three lovely children; and she wound up with these startling sentences:

But there! How stupid I am! I am simply a bore, I know! What can you know or care about domestic joys, you dear, blessed little old maid? Do you remember saying you longed for the time when you would be a real, veritable old maid—when lovers would cease from troubling, and the weary prima donna be at rest? I suppose it's come now? And you just *all* belong to art?

What did Miss Bradwardine say as she flung this epistle into the fire? Was it—could it be—Bother art? Surely impossible!

Next morning's post brought her an offer to go on a concert tour with a first-class company. She was sitting considering it, when Jem was shown in, big, handsome, breezy, alert. Dorothy hoped he did not see how she blushed.

You look almost glad to see me! It's awfully good of you! he burst out, when they were seated. I believe you and Aunt Patricia get bored here, two women alone! I wonder if you'll be still kinder to me, and let me tell you my story? You told me to come to you with it. Do you remember? The story of the woman I loved? Well, I've come to tell you that I've found her!

Dorothy's throat was quite, quite dry. Her heart gave a great leap, and then seemed to cease beating. At last! Just when she had found out the truth he had found the other woman!

Yes? she said; and tried despetately to smile. Yes? I am so glad! Is she pretty?

No, he said soberly; she's lovely! You know you promised to be a sister to her—a kind of twin, didn't you? And you must like her! For she's very like you! Musical, and all that.

Indeed! Dorothy got out. Then you'll bring her to see me?

It isn't settled yet, he said, bending forward. She may not have me. Jem's face grew very grave. And all my life's in the issue, he said.

Dorothy drew her breath.

Have you her picture? she got out.

He put the back of a little silver frame in her hand.

Remember, he said, low, before you look—remember how I love her, and be kind! I have waited a long time——

He turned round the silver frame. It was a mirror, and Dorothy was gazing at her own blushing face!

Oh, Jem! she gasped.

That was all.

But the two words told enough to satisfy him. Jem took her in his strong arms.

At last! he said. My darling!

LIQUOR HABIT HEREDITARY

That children inherit an actual taste for liquor is the statement made by Dr. Charles Louis Mix before a class of the social science department of the University of Chicago recently. Dr. Mix was lecturing on the medical aspects of inebriety.

"That people actually do inherit an appetite for liquor I am fully convinced," he said. "I have seen a child of 12 dead drunk. The child was from inebriate parents and not only had the taste for liquor, but songht it with all the cunning of an old drinker.

"In cases where inebriety is inherited the first drink is intoxicating, the taste is there and the liquor acts upon the body as though it were habitnated to its use."

Insanity of Children

In discussing the inheritance of insanty in which also Dr. Mix is a believer, he said: "The question is under investigation by the child-study departments of our public schools. It is being given great attention both in New York, and Chicago. The fact has not yet been fully developed, but it will undoubtedly be proven, and the result will be a great change in our treatment of the insane. At present we treat none but the adult insane, insanity in children is overlooked or doubted and in no instance is it being properly treated. Crimsnology in children and the truant and delinquent are in many instances symptoms of insanity or forms of it. There is no place for these children now but the reform schools, but undoutedly there must come an entirely different form of treatment."

Professor Graham Taylor, who is the director of the social science department, added to this statement his opinion that many of the so-called bad boys with whom he and many other settlement workers have to deal are not bad at all, but suffering from certain forms of insanity. Although there may be nothing apparent but their truancy upon which to found the insanity diagnosis, yet he believes the diagnosis correct and for that reason considers the school of correction or similar institutions ineffective as a curative treatment.

Inebriety Is a Disease

In opening his discusion of the question of inebriety Dr. Mix made the statement that inebriety is a disease and that such being the case it should be given proper medical treatment, in which [the jail or bridewell could not justly figure.

"The present treatment of inebriety," he said, "is altogether wrong. If inebriety is a disease, as is granted by the majority of physicians, its treatment by arrest and incarceration in jails and penal institutions is contrary to all medical laws. The reason for drunkeness is to be found in almost all cases, in ancestry. In the very near ancestry there will be found some nervous weakness, if not actual disease. It is so closely allied with insanity that it is often difficult to separate the two; indeed I think that inebriety may be called a form of insanity. Vagabondage is known to be a form of insanity and three fifths, at least, of the alcoholics of this country belong to that class. The tendency toward vagabondage is one of themarked symptoms of inebriety.

MILK AND KINDNESS

If you work at the dairy farm of Mrs. Addie F. Howie you must say "Good Morning" to her cows.

Eleven years ago Mrs. Howie was a Milwaukee woman. Now she is the acknowledged authority on Jersey cattle breeding in this country.

More than that. She is on the staff of the Wisconsin Agricultural College as a lecturer, and students come from all over the country to attend her lectures. Eleven years ago she was afraid to look at a cow," as she puts it.

What new things has this successful woman contributed to the science of cattle breeding? Chiefly this: She employs kindness.

Now you would scarcely suppose that the yield of cow's milk could be doubled by kindness? Mrs. Howie has proved that to be true.

She says every stroke of petting, every word of love and every bit of appreciation and attention bestowed on a cow will come back to you in dollars and cents. "Put in affection with your scientific feeding and I promise it will pay you."

For instance: Mrs Howie coaxed and caressed 22 pounds and five ounces of butter out of Sadie Le Pet, one of her favorites, in seven days. She sells calves for $300 apiece and they are bespoken before they are born. And her cows take first prizes wherever they are shown.

Of course you must really love your cow if you want to double her yield of milk by kindness.

Mrs. Howie is in love with her pretty creatures.

Isn't the woman's theory fine? And it has its uses.

You may lecture a brutal owner of a cow about being kind to all of God's creatures and it will never get under his skin. But show him that he is cheating himself out of dollars—that's another story.

Good frosting for cake can be made with milk instead of eggs. Take four tablespoonfuls of milk to a cupful of sugar and cook until the syrup spins a thread or forms a soft ball between the fingers when dropped in cold water. Then beat the syrup until it is thick and white. Maple sugar is particularly delicious prepared in this way.

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred!

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT LLOYD'S HOTEL, IN ODESSA,
JANUARY 24th, 1907,
From 10.00 A. M. to 3.00 P. M.

and at the County Tax Collector's Office, South Broad street, Middletown, Del., every Saturday during the month of November from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

SECTION 35. That on all taxes paid before the first day of August there shall be an abatement of 5 per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid after the first day of December five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED!

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
SATURDAYS,
JANUARY 5th, 12th, 19th and 27th, '07
From 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

SECTION 35. That on all taxes paid before the first day of August there shall be an abatement of 5 per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid after the first day of December five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

WILLIAM H. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT BLACKBIRD, WATSON'S STORE
JANUARY 26th, 1907,
From 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
JANUARY 21st, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT DELANEY'S,
(DAVIS' STORE)
JANUARY 24th, 1907
From 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

SECTION 35. That on all taxes paid before the first day of August there shall be an abatement of 5 per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid after the first day of December five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

REGISTER'S ORDER.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF WILLS,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., Aug. 24 1906.

Upon the application of Martin B Burris Administrator c.t.a. testam nto annexo of John Laws late of St Georges Hundred in said county, deceased it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters of Administration c.t.a upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causin advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript a newspaper published in Middletown, Delaware, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

(Seal)

FRED E. BACH, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration c.t.a were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned, on the Twenty-fourth day of August A. D. 1906, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said administrator c.t.a. on or before the Twenty-fourth day of August, 1907, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,
Administrator c.t.a.
Middletown, Delaware

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Del.

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NOTICE!

Middletown, Delaware, March 5th, 1906
Having rented the business stand of the late John W. Jolls, in connection with the Grain business, I am now prepared to furnish my customers and the public with the best grades of Coal, Wood, Lime, Feed, &c. I respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage at the stand of the late John W. Jolls, Railroad Ave.

S. B. FOARD

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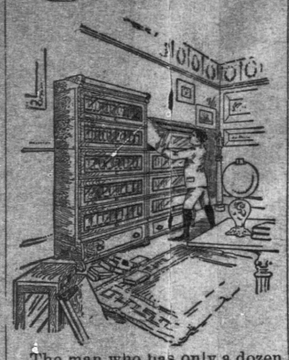

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Funeral Director and EMBALMER.

J. H. EMERSON,
Middletown - Delaware

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER OF WILLS OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., Oct. 29, 1906

Upon the application of Benedict W. Hutchison Executor of Mary G. Hutchison late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Executor aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

(SEAL)

FRED E. BACH, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned on the Twenty-ninth day of Oct. A. D. 1906 and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said Testamentary on or before the Twenty-ninth day of Oct. 1907, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

BENEDICT W. HUTCHISON,
Executor.

Address, Martin B Burris Esq.
Middletown, Delaware

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By virtue of authority vested in me under the provisions of chapter 620, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware, I will expose at public vendue at my boarding stables in St. Georges, New Castle County, Delaware, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1907,
At 1 o'clock P. M.

One bay mare, coming five years old, a good driver, and well broken to single harness. The same being sold by me for the price or reward for furnishing food, and care of said mare, due and remaining unpaid to the first day of Janury A. D. 1907.

CALVIN H. STAATS.

PATENTS

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